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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/528,190	01/23/2006	Atsushi Miida	P27613	6756	
7055	7590	11/14/2008 GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. 1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE RESTON, VA 20191			
		EXAMINER SULLIVAN, DANIELLE D			
		ART UNIT 1616		PAPER NUMBER ELECTRONIC	
NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	11/14/2008			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

gbpatent@gbpatent.com  
pto@gbpatent.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/528,190	<b>Applicant(s)</b> MIIDA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> DANIELLE SULLIVAN	<b>Art Unit</b> 1616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/27/2006
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-9 are pending examination.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "does not substantially contain moisture" in claim 4 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "does not substantially contain moisture" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. It is unclear what is considered moisture in the composition as well as the range that would encompass a substantial amount.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakanishi et al. (US 6,576,623).

**Applicant's Invention**

Applicant claims a cosmetic composition comprising a) vitamin A, b) silicic anhydride, c) an oil-soluble antioxidant and d) an oily ingredient. Claim 2 specifies the silicic anhydride is aerosol silicic anhydride. Claim 3 specifies the oily ingredient is polybutene and/or liquid paraffin. Claim 5 specifies the cosmetic is in stick (solid) form. Claim 6 states the cosmetic is a lipstick (solid), lip cream (emulsion) or lip gloss (liquid).

Applicant also claims a method of preparing the composition, molding it into a stick shape or filling a container with the composition.

**Determination of the scope and the content of the prior art**

**(MPEP 2141.01)**

Nakanishi et al. teaches cosmetic materials comprising powders, unctuous agents, antioxidants and vitamins (column 5, line 58 thru column 6, line 4). Inorganic powders include silicic anhydride (column 6, lines 15-27). Hydrocarbon oil such as liquid paraffin and polyisobutylene can be used (column 8, lines 13-21). Antioxidants can be added (column 10, lines 21-34). Vitamin A may be added (column 10, lines 48-50). The cosmetic may be formulated as a lipstick, also, liquid, emulsion, solid, paste, gel or spray forms are included (column 11, lines 6-18). Example 37 comprises liquid paraffin, Aerosil RY200 (aerosol silicic anhydride) and an antioxidant. Example 49 comprises liquid paraffin, vitamin E acetate and Aerosil R972 (aerosol silicic anhydride).

**Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims**

**(MPEP 2141.02)**

(Nakanishi et al. do not envisage a cosmetic composition comprising vitamin A in combination with silicic anhydride, an antioxidant and an oily ingredient. However, Nakanishi et al. teach that vitamins may be added selected from vitamin A, vitamin B, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin H, vitamin P and nicotinic acids. Therefore, it would have been obvious to substitute vitamin A for use in a cosmetic formulation due to the small genus of vitamins that may be chosen.

**Finding of prima facie obviousness**

**Rationale and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to combine the teachings of Nakanishi et al. to utilize a cosmetic comprising vitamin A, silicic anhydride, an antioxidant and an oily ingredient. One would have been motivated to include vitamin A with Example 37 as taught by Nakanishi et al. because Example 49 includes a vitamin (vitamin E) in combination with silicic anhydride and paraffin. Therefore, due to the small genus of ingredients for vitamins one could easily substitute vitamin A in order to obtain a new formulation.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Danielle Sullivan whose telephone number is (571) 270-3285. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM Mon-Thur EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on (571) 272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Johann R. Richter/  
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